VOL. VI, NO. 19.] GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 8, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 271.

From the High Point Reporter.

SOUTHERN WAR SONG.

BY S. LANDER.

AIR—"Yes it's Land."

Ye patriots, hear your country's call!
Your South's invaded—leave your all,
And go, repel the invading band,
Their leaders swear destruction dire,
They come with rifle, sword, and fire,
To desolate and waste your land.

CHORUS:

Go, brave, brave boys, and meet the foe;
Stand on! March on!
Your wives and mothers bid you go
To fly the wild fanatics foe:
Stand on! March on!
March on to victory or glory!

Go, meet them at the very door,
And as your sires have fought before,
With deadly fire drive back their hosts,
Convince the world by actions now
That we as tyrants cannot bow,
That freemen dwell, in all our coasts.
Chorus—March on brave boys, &c.

Think of your altars and your homes,
And of the consecrated domes
Whence prayers for your success arise.
Think on the fair you've left behind,
The good, the virtuous, and the kind,
And look for victory from the skies.
Chorus—March on, brave boys, &c.

Remember that you're in the right,
And trust in God and bravely fight,
And He will give your arms success:
And when your bloody work is done,
And you a glorious peace have won,
We'll all the fiddles bless.
Chorus—March on, brave boys, &c.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States, identified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy, giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government of free, equal, and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness, and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his Proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered *severally* into firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their contract, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "*each* State *retains its* sovereignty, freedom and independence and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation *expressly delegated* to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, *each by name*, recognised to be independent.

The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislature of *every State*, after being agreed to by the Congress; and in obedience to this provision under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates who attended a Convention "for the *sole and express purpose* of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, *and confirmed by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was, by the delegates chosen, by the *several States*, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the *several States* for ratification, as shown by the 7th article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the *Convention of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between *the States so* ratifying the same."

I have italicized certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was emerged into one common government and nation; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a *compact* between independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided, in explicit terms, that each State *retained* its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States, when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt the reservation, by the States, of all their sovereign rights and powers—not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Strange, indeed, must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact *between* States, but was in effect a National Government, set up *above* and *over* the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against *foreign* aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their *domestic* affairs—the *creature* has been exalted above its *creators*; the *principal's* have been made subordinate to the *agent* appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control: they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated, and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that it has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent magnitude, as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slave was protected by law. This property was recognised in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave-trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment, or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representatives a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated, and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures was advised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves: fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slave a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed, and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of the fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed for the punishment by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property.

Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress, Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not "to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciation of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of imparing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority.

Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common whether by conquest or purchase of surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well-being and comfort of the laboring, class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000 at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction.

Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000, at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the development and continuance of which the labor, of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized men.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven, by the conduct of the North, to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select Delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determing for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in *all* of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each state was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious, that under the law of nations, this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically announced, embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson, in 1805, Mr Madison, in 1809 and Mr. Pierce, in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their conventions determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several conventions. They consequently passed Ordinances, resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves by new articles of Confederation, which have been also ratified by the Conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new government in all its departments: the functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayed, and not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the Government thus established by themselves; and but for the interference of the Government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self-government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this government and people, has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of commissioners to be sent to the Government of the United States "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith."

It was my pleasure as well as my duty to cooperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial cooperation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable

On the arrival of our commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they postponed, at the instigation of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President, who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his Administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until 8th April. During the interval the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure changing the existing *status* prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this I refer to the annexed documents, marked ——, taken in connection with further fact which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other Northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th April transports and vessels of war, with troops munitions and military supplies, sailed from Northern ports, bound Southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon received on the 8th April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances, in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances were given, has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston, to give notice of its purpose to use force, if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter.—No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter, might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th of April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movements, the notice was not addressed to *them*, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive.

That this manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this Government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused, and the conclusion was reached, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....May 8, 1861

C. C. COX, J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

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THE TIMES is a good medium for advertising. None but elect advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
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One half column do	5 00
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One column do	15 00
One square one year	15 00
One quarter column one year	50 00
One half column do	80 00
One column do	150 00

To our Friends.

We publish this number on Wednesday, and may be able to get out another this week—can't tell; we will, however, give our readers the news if it takes three or four half-sheets a week.

Plant Chinese Sugar Cane.

We would urge our friends generally to plant Sugar Cane. It makes excellent molasses and when molasses is selling for 50 cts it would be a great saving. A gentleman informs us that any quantity of seed can be obtained in Greensboro. Besides making excellent molasses it is very good feed for stock generally.

Guilford Volunteers.

Strong able-bodied men are wanted to enlist in the Volunteer Company now forming in Guilford county. A School of Instruction is opened in Greensboro, and board and uniform are furnished free of charge. Let Volunteers come and enlist immediately and commence drilling, for Guilford is expected to do her full duty.

President Davis' Message.

We surrender a great deal of our space to a portion of this able document. We are pleased with the tone of this message and trust it will be the means of converting others to the faith of the Southern confederacy. We are frank to admit that we were prejudiced against the Southern movement for a long time, and that we went into the resistance party with rather an uncertainty as to where *we* should go when the war was over. This Message of President Davis has done much to decide our case, and we are *now* ready and willing to join our destiny with that of the Southern Confederacy. We will give the conclusion of this able document next issue and hope our friends will read carefully and decide honestly for themselves.

Greensboro' Female College Commencement.

Public Exercises will begin on Tuesday, the 14th of May, and close on the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th.

Sermon on Tuesday night, by Rev. Joel W. Tucker, of the North Carolina Conference.

Address before the Literary Societies on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., by J. W. Hays, Esq., of Oxford, N. C.

Address before the Society of Alumnæ, at 2 o'clock, p. m., by Rev. Dr Craven, of Trinity College, N. C.

Concert at night.

Commencement Exercises on Thursday.

The Trustees will meet in their session-room on Tuesday morning, (the 14th,) at 9 o'clock.

The Convention Act.

We publish below the act passed by the Legislature of this State on Wednesday last, calling a Convention. The House of Commons voted for it unanimously, and but three votes were cast against it in the Senate, viz: Worth of Randolph, Turner of Orange, and Sharpe of Iredell.

The election for delegates will be held on Monday, the 13th inst., and the Convention meet on Monday the 21st.

A BILL to authorize and require the Governor of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people of this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring—that upon the passage of this act, His Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every county in the State, on Monday the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1861, upon the federal basis, for delegates to a Convention of the people of the State, to convene at the seat of Government in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the twentieth of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. That the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates and each county in the State shall be entitled to the same number of delegates to said Convention as it has members of the House of Commons under the last appointment.

Sec. 3. That the said election of delegates shall be held and conducted in the same manner and at the same places as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held in this State, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared and certificates issued to the delegates elect in the manner prescribed by law in the case of an election for members of the House of Commons.

Sec. 5. That in case any vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State or by the refusal to serve of any person elected a delegate to said Convention, the presiding officer of said Convention shall issue his writ directed to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy have occurred, after giving such notice as be ordered by the Convention, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are hereinbefore prescribed for the election of original delegates.

Sec. 5. That the members of said Convention shall be entitled to the same mileage and *per diem* pay received by the members of the present General Assembly, to be paid out of the Treasury in the same manner as the said members are now paid, and said Convention shall by vote fix the pay of all their officers, and of any delegates or representatives whom they may appoint to any Convention or Congress, and shall provide for all other expenses incurred by said Convention, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury in the manner they may direct.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and immediately after its ratification.

First Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

The following companies have been organized into a Regiment to be known as the "First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers," and will be ordered immediately for service at the "seat of war" in Virginia. The Cadets of the N. C. Military Institute, 85 in number, will, at their own request be added to the regiment if the consent of parents and guardians is obtained.

We give the list of Companies (who will hereafter be known by the numbers attached to each) and the number of men to each, as gained from the *State Journal* as follows:

1. Orange L. Infantry, Capt. Ashe....64
2. Warrenton Guards, " Wade....40
3. Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. Williams.....80
4. Enfield Blues, Capt. Bell.....95
5. Lumberton Guards, Capt Norment...80
6. Duplin Rifles, Capt. Kenan.....100
7. Charlotte Grays, Capt. Ross.....65
8. Thomasville Rifles, Capt Miller.....50
9. Granville Grays, Capt. Wortham...52
10. Columbus Guards, Capt. Ellis.....100

726

Cadets.....85

811

NEW YORK, May 2.—Bishop Onderdonk died in this city on Tuesday last.

Wendell Phillips.

The following extracts from the speech of the notorious Wendell Phillips, is one of the signs of the times. When a fanatical abolitionist like him, speaks thus of the Southern States, it is indirect evidence that the administration has other designs in view besides benefitting the negro. His opinion of Seward, "the devil of compromises," is given candidly. Lincoln and his Cabinet are not trusted by the North, and, being intensely hated South, must soon crumble to atoms. His Congress of Northerners will never assemble in Washington. Long before the appointed day, Washington City will be in our possession, and the Capital in ruins.

Wendell Phillips was invited a few evenings ago by the New Bedford Lyceum, to repeat his lecture on "The Times," but a sensation dispatch having been received just before the commencement of the lecture, to the effect that Sumter was then being bombarded he delivered instead an extemporaneous effort founded on that information. The following is a specimen of the speech:

"The telegraph is said to report to-night that the guns are firing either out of Fort Sumter or into it—that to-morrow's breeze when it sweeps from the South will bring to us the echo of the first Lexington battle of the new revolution. Well, what shall we say of such an hour? My own feeling is a double one. It is like the triumph of sadness—rejoicing and sorrow.—I cannot, indeed, congratulate you enough on the sublime spectacle of twenty millions of people educated in a twelve month up to being willing that their idolized Union should risk a battle, should risk dissolution in order at any risk to put down this rebellion of slave States.

"But I am sorry that a gun should be fired at Fort Sumter, or that a gun should be fired from it, for this reason: The Administration at Washington does not know its time. Here are a series of States girdling the Gulf, who think that their peculiar institutions require that they should have a separate government. They have a right to decide that question without appealing to you or me. A large body of people, sufficient to make a nation, have come to the conclusion that they will have a government of a certain form. Who denies them the right? Standing with the principles of '76 behind us, who can deny them the right? What is a matter of a few millions of dollars or a few forts? It is a mere drop in the bucket of the great national question. It is theirs, just as much as ours. I maintain on the principle of '76 that Abraham Lincoln has no right to a soldier in Fort Sumter.

"But the question comes secondly, Suppose we had a right to interfere, what is the good of it? You may punish South Carolina for going out of the Union. That does not bring her in. You may subdue her by hundreds of thousands of armies, but that does not make her a State. There is no longer a Union. It is nothing but boys play. Mr. Jefferson Davis is angry, and Mr. Abraham Lincoln is mad, and they agree to fight. One, two, or three years hence, if the news of the afternoon is correct, we shall have gone through a war, spent millions, required the death of a hundred thousand men, and be exactly then where we are now—two nations; a little more angry, a little poorer, and a great deal wiser, and that will be the only difference. We may just as well settle it now as then.

"Therefore it seems to me that the inauguration of war is not only a violation of principle, but it is a violation of expediency.

"To be for disunion in Boston is to be an Abolitionist. To be against disunion is to be an abolitionist to-day in the streets of Charleston. Now that very state of things shows that the civilization of the two cities is utterly antagonistic. What is the use of trying to join them? Is Abraham Lincoln capable of making fire and powder lie down together in peace? If he can, let him send his army to Fort Sumter and occupy it.

"We stand to-night at the beginning of an epoch which may have the peace or the ruin of a generation in its bosom. Inaugurate war, we know not where it will end. We are in no condition to fight.—The South is poor and we are rich. The poor man can do twice the injury to the rich man that the rich can do to the poor.

"Your wealth rides safely on the bosom of the ocean. All New England has its millions afloat. The North whitens every

ses with its wealth. The South has no commerce, but she can buy the privateers of every race to prey on yours. It is a dangerous strife when wealth quarrels with poverty.

"Driven to despair, the Southern States may be poor and bankrupt; but the poorest man can be a pirate, and as long as New England's tonnage is a third of that of the civilized world, the South can punish New England more than New England can punish her. We provoke a strife in which we are defenceless. If, on the contrary, we hold ourselves to the strife of ideas, if we manifest that strength which despises insult and bides its hour, we are sure to conquer in the end.

"I distrust those guns at Fort Sumter. I do not believe that Abraham Lincoln means war. I do not believe in the madness of the Cabinet. Nothing but madness can provoke war with the Gulf States. My suspicion is this: that the Administration dares not compromise. It trembles before the five hundred thousand readers of the New York Tribune.

"If the Administration provokes bloodshed, it is a trick; nothing else. It is the masterly cunning of that devil of compromise the Secretary of State. He is not mad enough to let these States rush into battle. He knows that the age of bullets is over. If a gun is fired in Southern waters, it is fired at the wharves of New York, at the bank vaults of Boston, at the money of the North. It is meant to alarm. It is policy, not sincerity. It means concession, and in twelve months you will see this Union reconstructed with a Constitution like that of Montgomery.

"New England may indeed never be coerced into a slave confederacy. But when the battles of Abraham Lincoln are ended, and compromises worse than Crittenden's are adopted, New England may claim the right to secede. And as sure as a gun is fired to-night at Fort Sumter, within three years from to-day you will see these thirty States gathered under a Constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787. The only hope of liberty is in fidelity to principle, fidelity to peace, fidelity to the slave. Out of that God gives us nothing but hope and brightness. In blood there is sure to be ruin!"

Advice to Volunteers—How to Prepare for the Campaign.

A writer, who signs himself "An Old Soldier," gives the following advice to young soldiers:

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small india rubber blanket—only $1.50—to lay on the ground, or throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rainstorm.

4. The best military hat in use is the light colored soft felt, the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5 Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean. This prevents fever and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash pour body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these, together with neglect in keeping the skin clean, cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed, do not forget your blanket.

Canada in Trouble.

TORONTO, May 2.—The *Leader*, government organ, fears that Canada may become involved in the United States difficulties, and advocates an armed military. It suggests that the Canadian government represent to the Imperial authorities the expediency of sending 6 or 8 Regiments of the line for the protection of the frontiers.

Another Peace Commission.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The Senate of Maryland have adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of Commissioners to wait upon the President of the United States, the President of the Southern Confederacy and the Governor of Virginia, with a view of bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be averted.

For the Times.

Meeting in McLeansville.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Guilford, held at McLeansville, on Saturday evening, the 27th of April, 1861, on motion, A. C. Lindsay, Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. N. Sherwood was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, when the following preamble and resolutions were presented for the consideration of those present:

Whereas, We are now in the midst of one of the most important Revolutions that has ever occured in the history of our race; *And Whereas*, in the progress of this Revolution, we have every reason to believe that no means will be spared—however diabolical—to deprive us of our rights and our property, and to invade the sanctity of our own homes,—to endanger the lives of those nearest and dearest to us all, THEREFORE, *Resolved*:

1. That while our sons go forth strongwith arms and brave hearts, to drive back the invaders of our soil, we will organize and take all such steps as the crisis demands, for the peace and security of our homes.

2. That we whose names are annexed, do form ourselves into a Company to be known as the *McLeansville Home Guards*.

3. The officers of this Guard shall be a Captain, first, second, and third-Lieutenants, and Orderly Sergeant, who shall be elected by the Company.

4. The officers of this Company, in connection with four other members to be hereafter named, shall constitute an Executive Committee to consult from time to time, and recommend to the Company such steps as they may deem best calculated to secure the object of our organization.

5. Each member of the Company shall provide himself with a good rifle, shot-gun or musket.

That we meet for drill every Saturday evening at 2 o'clock, until further ordered.

The above Resolutions were read separately and unanimously adopted.

On Motion, A Committee consisting of Dr. J. A. McLean, A. P. Whittington, and Robert Wilson, we appointed to prepare suitable By-Laws for the government of the Company.

On Motion, Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in *The Patriot* and *The Times*.

On Motion, Adjourned.

A. C. LINDSAY, *Chairman*.
D. N. SHERWOOD, *Secretary*.

For the Times.

GREENSBORO', GUILFORD Co., May 7th, 1861.

At a called meeting of the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county, held in the Court House this evening, a very large assemblage being present, Dr. James K. Hall, was called to the Chair, and C. C. Cole, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Sheriff, C. A. Boon. A bill was before our Legislature for the organization of ten thousand troops, said troops to be located at different points for the purpose of thorough preparation and drilling. This meeting was called to take the sense of the community upon the question of extending to the proper authorities an invitation to make Greensboro' one of the points of rendezvous.

Hon. John A. Gilmer offerred the following resolutions which, were passed unanimously by a rising vote:

1. *Resolved*, unanimously, that Guilford county and the town of Greensboro', being determined to do their whole duty, in this crisis, in which are involved the interest and honor of the whole South, they answer His excellency the Governor of the State, and the authorities having the control of the same, that all volunteers which shall be confided to their care and attention, shall lack nothing, needed while in preparation by drill or otherwise, for the efficient defence and protection of the South.

2. *Resolved*, That we feel complimented at the proposition to make Greensboro' a place for drilling troops for Southern service.

3. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be, by the Chairman of this meeting forwarded to our Senator and members in the Legislature to be by them so used as best to make known, and useful our determination and wishes.

Remarks approving of these resolutions were made by Hon. John A Gilmer, Jas. A. Long and James R Mc'Lean, Esqrs. Much enthusiasm was manifested, showing clearly that Guilford county was determined to be always right, and never behind in the faithful discharge of every patriotic duty.

JAMES K. HALL, *Chm'n.*
C. C. COLE, *Sec'y.*

The Course of the "Traitors."

The New York *World* has an inkling that fighting the "rebels" is not quite such a holiday task as some of its contemporaries pretend to believe. Indeed, in the midst of its triumphant charge, it is suddenly seized with rather uncomfortable misgivings Hear it:

"We do not mean to underrate the courage or the skill of the traitors. These men are Americans, and they will fight bravely, or else disgrace their blood; and they are now led, we are grieved to say, by officers who have studied with distinction in the military school of this government. They are fighting, too, upon their own soil, and though they do not fight for liberty, or for anything that is sacred or worthy of their blood, they can hardly fail to make a desperate resistance to the authority which they defied."

REPORTED RECOGNITION BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Savannah *Republican* of Tuesday says:

"Mr. John Sexton, pilot of the steamship *Florida*, reached here yesterday, directly from New York, which city he left on Friday last, coming *via*. Cincinnati and Nashville. He says on the day of his departure slips from the *Times* office were in general circulation, stating that England and France had both recognised the independence of the Confederate States, and would soon issue protests against all attempts to subject us, on the part of the North. We give the statement as it reached us.

It is possible that there is something more than humbug or even conjecture, in this report. Our readers will recollect Mr. Gregory's motion, in the British House of Commons, declaring it the sense of the people of England that the Independence of the Confederate States should be recognized, was postponed, as well as we recollect, till the 14th. If action was had on the motion that day or the day following, it had ample time to reach New York by Friday last.

THE THREAT.—The National "Republican," in its issue on Thursday, in Washington, thus announces the policy and the purpose of the Lincoln Government:—"There is to be no peace except upon the basis of the unqualified submission of those in revolt. There is to be no recognition of any pretended Southern Confederacy. There is to be no peaceable assent to a separation of these States. The Government is to be maintained, in that plain, straightforward way in which all Governments are maintained, *by coercion*. The leaders of this conspiracy are to be driven out of the country or to be hanged."

A Boston Correspondent says: "I tell you Massachusetts will furnish men who 'will fight till from their bones the flesh be hack'd.' They will wade through blood and slaughter in support of the stars and stripes."

Why did they not do it in Mexico?—Why did Caleb Cushing have to beat them into ranks with his sword? And why was he burnt in effigy in Boston after the war, for trying to make them fight? Oh mighty powers of gassing!—*Courier*.

NEW JERSEY GALLANTRY.—A young lady, formerly of Georgia, was expelled from the Grove Street Baptist Church, in Jersey City, last sunday, for playfully displaying a secession badge.

The British Consul in New York announces that the formation of a British regiment in that city, to fight against the South, has been done without his knowledge or consent.

The British Consul-General in New York, declares that the attempt to enlist a regiment of any color in Canada for the United States, was without authority, and will be resisted.

The port of Norfolk, as well as other ports in Virginia, is now under blockade by the Federal Government.

☞The Hon. Asa Biggs, of North Carolina, has forwarded to Lincoln his commission as U. S. Judge.

GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.—MILLEDGEVILLE, April 26.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation, which will appear in the Milledgeville papers, prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors, and directing the payment of all money into the State Treasury, to be refunded with interest, at the end of the war to depositors.

MORE VANDALISM.—In case Mr. Lincoln is driven out of Washington the destruction of Government propertycommenced at Portsmouth is to be repeated. A dispatch to the N. Y. "Tribune" says:

Arrangements are completed by which, in case of need, the Capitol and other buildings, and the White House can be blown up. The details were completed on Wednesday afternoon.

A boy was asked what meekness was. He thought for a moment, and said—"Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS
Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks,
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine,
Extra early Beans,
Large Lima "
Small " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip,
Long "
White Sugar.
Mangle Wortzel.
BROCOLI.
CABBAGE—
Early York,
Large late Drumhead,
" flat Dutch,
Early Sugar-loaf,
Red Dutch (for pick'ng)
Large Drum'd Savoy,
" late green glaz'd.
CARROTT—
Long Orange,
Large white Belgian.
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch,
CELERY—
White Solid,
Ice Cos.
CORN—
Early Sugar,
Adam's Extra Early.
CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS
CUCUMBERS—
Early Frame,
Long Cluster,
Gherkin (for pickling.)
EGG PLANT—large purple.
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter,
" curled Silesia,
Royal Cabbage.
MELLON—
Cantelope,
Nutmeg,
Citron (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
KRAB—
Quist Dwarf.
OONIN—
White Silver Skin,
Large Red.
PARSLEY, Double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEAS—
Extra Early May,
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPER—
Long Cayan,
Red Cherry,
Large Sweet.
PUMPKINS—
Large Cheese
" Field,
Cashaw (crook Neck)
RADISH—
Red Turnip,
White "
Early long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Patty-pan,
Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck,
Boist's Marrow.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow,
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—
Early flat Dutch or Spring,
SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS—
Anise,
Caraway,
Coriander,
Fennel,
Lavender,
Sweet Majoram,
Rosemary,
Sage.
GRASS SEEDS—
Red Clover,
Timothy,
Orchard,
Herd, or Red Top,
Mixed Lawn Grass,—finest quality.
Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds.
Feb. 2

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildesheimer. We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensborough and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensborough, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Heildesheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.
DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

☞All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Heilbrun & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildesheimer, who is authorized to settle for us.
DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.
april 30, 1861.

☞I have this day purchased of Drucker & Heilbrun their entire stock of Goods, and shall open with an additional large and new stock, all of which I will sell at small profits. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine my stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
J. HILDESHEIMER.
May 5—4w.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed.
B. L. COLE.
Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence.
B. L. C.
Jan. 19—tf.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.
TAPPEY & LUMSDEN. *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861
Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,
NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,
IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them.
They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.
Sept. 1—1y

AN ERA
IN
THE HISTORY OF
AMERICAN INVENTIONS,
SLOAT'S
FAMOUS PLANTATION
SEWING MACHINE
IS
JUST COMPLETED.
LET
THE WORKING CLASSES
REJOICE,
For the great acquirement that last attained and a new machine of
WONDERFUL CAPACITY
has been introduced making the celebrated
LOCK STITCH,
WITH
A ROTARY SHUTTLE
Holding
130 Yards of Thread,
designed to do away with all other machines for the use of
TAILORS
and
MANUFACTURERS.
ALL
Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age
ARE INVITED
to come and see these most
REMARKABLE MACHINES.
ALSO
JUST RECEIVED
A fine assortment of the well known
SLOAT'S
ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,
The Unapproached and the Unapproachable
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE,
which challenges Competition in being capable of
SEWING
THREE THOUSAND STITCHES
PER MINUTE
These
CELEBRATED MACHINES
ARE
MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL
with
SOUTHERN CAPITAL,
SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,
and
SOUTHERN LABOR!!!
and sold by
MAXWELL & Bros.,
328 Pennsylvania Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKET, Agent for Petersburg, Va.
S. S. DAWES, " " Norfolk "
C. C. BERRY, " " Suffolk, "
C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Liberty, "
THOMAS FOX, " " Halifax, C. H. "
JOHN J. HILL, " " Danville, "
J. W. FAULETT, " " Wythville, "
JEFFERSON & LOVEING, Roseland, "
Feb. 9—3m

Proclamation of Lincoln.

The following is Lincoln's proclamation for the blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina:

Whereas, for reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas was ordered to be established:

And whereas, since that date, public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States, while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties, without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

( ) In witness whereof, I have
L. S. hereunto set my hand, and
( ) caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State

A Proclamation.

Whereas, the Convention of this Commonwealth has, on this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of American;" and has agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," which it is proper should be made known to the people of this Commonwealth and to the world: Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby publish and proclaim that the following are authentic copies of the Ordinance and Convention aforesaid.

( ) Given under my hand as
L. S. Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

For the Adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the Commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of hearts for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibility of this act, do, by this ordinance, *adopt and ratify* the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that this Ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation of effect, if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the Ordinance of Secession passed by this Convention, on the 17th day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall reject the same. A true Copy.

JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other slave states with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention and agreement with said States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy.

1st. Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederacy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the some principles, basis and footing as if said Commonwealth were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy.

2d. The Commonwealth of Virginia will, after the consummation of the Union contemplated in this Convention, and her adoption of the Constitution for a permanent Government of the said Confederate States, and she shall become a member of said Cafederacy under said permanent Constitution, if the same occur, turn over to the said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, &c., she may then be in possession of, acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of Confederacy have done in like cases.

3d. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union, under the Provisional Government as above contemplated, shall be consummated, shall be met and provided for by said Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed to, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stephens, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the said Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm Ballard Preston, Sam'l McD. Moore, James P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce, and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwealth of Virginia—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties afore said have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid—in duplicate originals.

ALEX'R H. STEPHENS, [Seal]
Commissioner for Confederate States.
JOHN TYLER, [Seal,]
WM. BALLARD PRESTON, [Seal,]
S. McD. MOORE, [Seal,]
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, [Seal,]
JAMES C. BRUCE, [Seal,]
LEWIS E. HARVIE, [Seal,]
Commissioners for Virginia.

Approved and ratified by the Convention of Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1861.

JOHN JANNEY, President.
JOHN L. EUBANK, Sec'y.

From the Richmond Whig

The Constitution Subverted.

We believe the Rail-Splitter, in the brief space of two months, has trampled under foot every important provision of the Constitution. A brief summary will put the reader in possession of the facts.

The power to declare war is, by the Constitution expressly confined to Congress; and it must be war against a foreign nation—not one of the States of the Confederacy. The right to make war upon a State was emphatically refused to Congress by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Lincoln has usurped this dictatorial war power, and is now waging war against eight of the sovereign States by his own authority.

To raise and support armies is the special prerogative of Congress. Lincoln is assembling an army of 75,000 men, not only without the authority of Congress, but after Congress had deliberately refused to give him such authority.

Congress has the power to call forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Lincoln has usurped this power in his own hands.

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another," says the Constitution. Lincoln abrogates this provision and declares the ports of nine States to be blockaded.

Congress alone can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*:—martial law reigns in the Capital of the Republic.

"No soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, *but in a manner to be prescribed by law*," is the clause in the Constitution. By what law has Lincoln taken military possession of Washington?

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated," are the words of the Constitution. The military despotism at Washington is the practical commentary on this provision.

The President is charged with the protection and preservation of the public property. Lincoln has fulfilled this obligation by destroying and burning the public property at Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard.

Lincoln affects to regard all acts of Secession by any of the States as null and void. He nevertheless treats the Seceded States as foreign powers, by subjecting them to blockade, according to the law of nations.

The President is required to conform his action to treaties—now, by treaties with England, France and other nations, these powers have the right of entry to all our ports. Lincoln repudiates these treaties, and denies the exercise of the rights stipulated under them. This is to provoke war, a power resting exclusively with Congress.

We humbly conceive that the assumption and exercise of these vast powers by one man annihilates the Constitution, prostrates the public liberties, and establishes an odious despotism.

TO THE LADIES—A NEW WAY OF MAKING LINT.—On Saturday last at the Court House in this city, I noticed several ladies engaged in scraping lint with knives: it appeared to be very tedious business. After working away for some time, trying different kinds of knives, Miss McKey, one of the party, suggested tearing up the linen into fine pieces, and then carding it. They all agreed to her proposition, so she had some cards brought and it proved to be the very idea. It was not long before they had a large box of nice fine carded lint. I would recommend all persons who are engaged in scraping lint, to try Miss McKey's plan of carding.—*Middle Georgian.*

HARRISBURG, April 27.—The English Minister, Lord Lyons, a few days since despatched his first Secretary to the Montgomery Government, on important business. It is understood he carried information to Jeff. Davis as to the position which England intends to assume towards the Confederate Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity. CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors.
jun 20 78 William street, New York.
Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.....J. GRAYDON.....G. H. SEELEY.....W. A. SCOTT.

A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner FRONT and PRINCESS Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Keeps constantly on hand
MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, EXCELSIOR, and
All UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS,
Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—3m.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, cribs, &c. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

MISS JENNIE BILBRO.—FASHIONABLE MANTUA MAKER, at the *Ste's House*, South Elm Street, near the Depot. mch. 23—1y.

S. ARCHER.....D. GUNDLING.

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in *READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS*,
Jan. 5, 1861—1y. Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH*, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 5—tf.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson; and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE! A splendid place to study! Come to the Ocean side. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold.—Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection.

We make no flourish over *ornaments*, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON.
aug4-1y Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys. Rev. L. B. Smith, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and strict. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.
REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Hon. Peter Hairston, J. H. Wilkes, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 26tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	14 00
Music on Piano	16 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	60 00

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON.
may16-tf Morton's Store, Alamance Co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal*.
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, Miss M. J. TUCKER, } *Assistants*.
Mrs. L. A. LANDER.

The Spring session (N. L. will begin Feb. 5th. Pupils admitted any time and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition (including books) French, and Singing $10.00, $12.50; Use of Piano or Guitar, $2.00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is solicited and expected. June 5-tf.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is a daily mail, and a daily coach from the head of the rail road, 12 miles from Morganton. ☞ For terms, address the Principals Sept. 1-tf30.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.* REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal Female Dep't.

The next session will open the 15th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from $40 to $50.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 1-tf

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, JAMESTOWN, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The 5th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session. Music on Piano or Guitar $20; Grecian Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-flowers, Wax flowers, Feather flowers, Wax fruit, each, $5; Vocal Music $4; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information address J. S. RAY, Sec. dec 15-3m

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 26, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access from all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $167 to $187. For further particulars address
Rev. D. B. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25-tf Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board*.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first five months session of this Institution will close Thursday 20th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each, $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $5.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McILVAINE, A. M., Pres.
aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition,	$50 00 per annum.
Tuition in Prep.	$20 00 to $30 00 per annum.
Board, including rooms, fuel, washing, &c.	$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

july1-4w B. CRAVEN.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February, 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

YADNIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened its Spring session January 14th, 1861.

We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.

Tuition is from $8 to $15. Entering fee $1. Board $9.50 per month. G. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal.
feb. 9—tf.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs. Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain, daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure those who patronise us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Garners will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.
apr. 6—6m. W. J. McCONNEL

Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!
THE TIMES,
THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA
A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.
$2.00 A YEAR.....3 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its eighth volume the first week in January, 1861, in a new dress of Brevier and Nonpareil, and with a new dress of Editorial Resolutions. THE TIMES is a Family Newspaper devoted to the discussion of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither a secessionist nor a submissionist: but by its freedom of thought, its fearlessness of character, its independence of action, it will aim to be, and will present and defend whatever policy will in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interests of the people and develope and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the discussion of the subject now before the people, and will report the proceedings of the legislature of the various states, Congress, of the legislature of the various state conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news.

The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive special attention, and will be more interesting than heretofore. The Domestic department will be enlarged, and the ladies will find out how much attention we pay to Agriculture, from the great staple of the South to the smallest vegetable that grows in the garden. In short, we intend to make THE TIMES a paper for the whole family of our readers, and to render it worthy of their support.

THE TIMES will, therefore, be a newspaper devoted to the people of North Carolina, and to the development of every country in the State, and to every interest in the country, in the condition. We hope that our people will be devoted to the national cause, to patronize home industry, to encourage home interests instead of scattering their dollars, and their energies among strangers. Give us a trial, and then let it stand or fall on its own merits.

Address THE TIMES,
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ Specimen numbers sent, on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The fifth volume of this periodical opens with the year 1861. It will be published
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
and each number will contain thirty-two pages of matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper, some improvements, and efforts will be made to render it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the North Carolina Educational Association, and is under the control and direction of which of the committee to whom the publication has been entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication for the general diffusion of educational intelligence in our Schools and the school officers and friends of education in the State. And since the county boards of commissioners are beginning to act under the law allowing them to subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for the use of their respective committees, it is expected that all the special interests and wants of Common Schools, Teachers and other friends of education will be carefully attended to, and that all who are interested will feel themselves requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to a copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, $1.75.

As a medium for advertising, it will be found superior to any publication in the State. In about one-fourth of the counties it goes to at least three-fourths of the families in each school district, and everything is read which gives it information calculated to interest, at a reasonable charge, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Greensboro, N. C.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

WALL TRADE.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, Va., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS*, and everything else found in an extensive establishment.

$1000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers, and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices, Nos. 28 & 30 Iron Front, Market square, Norfolk, Va.
Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

W. A. & C. A. SANTEN, N. Y. & Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *FANCY GOODS, Millinery, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c.* Our stock will always be large and well assorted, having from first hands, and in store extensive quantities, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of a reference of our goods, and as cheap as the Lowest Rates.
W. A. & C. A. SANTEN.
Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Price, for two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid, 25 cents per pack; cards of more than two lines 50 cents per pack, pre-paid to the address of those ordering.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION SEED HANDS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of all consignments of Seeds, of every description, and solicit a share of the public patronage. They refer to many citizens of Alamance, Guilford and adjoining counties. Many years experience in the business, every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have permission to refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. [illegible], Alamance; Wm. H. Haughton, Chatham; Worth & Cameron, Fayetteville; Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; L. G. Osborne; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents: THOS. to receive subscriptions, etc.

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, Va., Agents for Brimstone and Soda Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-stuffs, Patent medicines*, &c., at New York wholesale prices for cash. Sep. 15-tf

W. T. WALKE.....C. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. S. LAMB.

WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK, VA.* Sept. 15-6m.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Having purchased of E. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.
☞ Opposite Britain's Hotel.
May 25-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE PAMPHLETS on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three 3 cents stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President*.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*. Nov. 1—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple act, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS.—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine lamps, which we propose to sell at less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store PORTER & GORRELL.